2. Which command creates a view?

CREATE VIEW

4. What happens when a user retrieves data from a view?

The view acts as a window into the database where the user can only see what happens in the view other information is hidden to them, but they can see any changes in the view. The view only exists to that user or users with that view and doesn’t exist as an actual table in the database.

6.Which type of views cannot be updated?

Ones that would involve calculations or statistics. Joining base tables that don’t share a primary key. Joining base tables that do share a primary key but not by that primary key. Ones that would try and make a primary key in the base database null.

8.Which command gives users access privileges to various portions of the database?

The GRANT command.

10. What is the purpose of an index?

To increase the speed and efficiency that data is retrieved from the database.

12. Which command deletes and index?

DROP INDEX

14. Describe the information the DBMS maintains in the system catalog. What are the generic names for three tables in the catalog and their corresponding names in Oracle?

The system catalog contains information about tables in the database.

Generic base tables in a catalog are SYSTABLES, SYSCOLUMNS, SYSVIEWS

In Oracle DBA\_TABLES, DBA\_TAB\_COLUMNS, DBA\_VIEWS

16. Which command do you use to obtain information from the system catalog in Oracle?

SELECT TABLE\_NAME

FROM DBA\_TABLES

WHERE OWNER = ‘insert\_database\_owner\_here’

18. What are integrity constraints?

A rule for the data in the database

20. When would you usually specify primary key constraints? Can you specify them after creating a table? How?

Usually, you specify the primary key when you create the table. You can specify them after using the ALTER TABLE command.